PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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IN RE: NOTICE OF PROPOSED INTERIM RESPONSE [506(b)]

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BEFORE: LAUREN CAMARDA, Moderator

STEFANIE LEWIS, HSCA Project Manager

PAUL VOGEL, HSCA Group Manager

Darek Jagiela

HEARING: Wednesday, January 22, 2025

6:25 p.m.

LOCATION: Videoconference

WITNESSES: Jacob Haglund, Eric Harder

Reporter: Emma Edwards

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			3
1	I N D E X		5
2			
3	OPENING REMARKS		
4	By Lauren Camardo	5 – 6	
5	PRESENTATION		
6	By Stefanie Lewis	6 - 10	
7	DISCUSSION AMONG PARTIES	10 - 25	
8	TESTIMONY		
9	By Jacob Haglund	25 - 27	
10	TESTIMONY		
11	By Eric Harder	27 - 30	
12	DISCUSSION AMONG PARTIES	30 - 31	
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

1		E	ХН	ΙB	ΙT	S			4
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3							Page	Page	
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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 3 MS. CAMARDA: Hi, everyone. 4 is Lauren Camarda. I'm the Regional Communications 5 Manager for the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. We're going to get 6 7 started in about five minutes, but you're here for 8 the Tub Mill and Clearview Farm HSCA response public 9 meeting and hearing. Thank you for joining us. 10 Good evening and welcome. My name is 11 Lauren Camarda. I am the Regional Communications 12 Manager for the Pennsylvania Department of 13 Environmental Protection, Southwest Region. I**'**ll 14 serve as the moderator for tonight's hearing. I'm 15 joined by the DEP's Digital Director Derek Jagiela, 16 HSCA Environmental Group Manager Paul Vogel, and 17 Geoscientist and Project Manager Stephanie Lewis. 18 We have a number of additional DEP staff in 19 attendance this evening to listen to your feedback. 20 DEP has initiated an interim response 21 under the Pennsylvania Hazardous Sites Cleanup Act, 22 which we refer to as HSCA at two parcels in Elk Lick 23 Township, Somerset County. 24 DEP is hosting this hearing to

provide the public and interested parties with an

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opportunity to comment on the administrative record
and DEP's decision to remove hazardous material at
Tub Mill Farms and Clearview Farms, two sites
consisting of, but not limited to, utility poles,
railroad ties and contaminated soil.

We'll kick things off with a brief presentation by Stephanie Lewis, Geoscientist in DEP's Environmental Cleanup and Brownfield's Program and Project Officer for this response. We expect to have some time for Stephanie and Paul to answer some questions you may have and then we'll move on to the formal public hearing portion of today's program.

The hearing will be recorded by a court stenographer and a transcript of the hearing will be provided to the Department. I'll now hand it over to Stephanie.

MS. LEWIS: Hello, and thank you all for joining us this evening. The Tub Mill and Clearview Farms' site is located one to two miles west of West Salisbury and is split between two tax parcels. Parcel A represents the Tub Mill Farms property and is 122 acres with approximately 11 acres containing potentially hazardous material.

Parcel B represents Clearview Farms.

It's about 390 acres, with roughly 10 acres

containing potentially hazardous material.

The main areas of interest for the interim response are outlined here in the photo in yellow. It has previously been established to have over 70,000 utility poles and railroad ties.

The site was originally investigated by the DEP Waste Management Program from 1995 to 2016. The Waste Management team identified that the site was continually in violation of the Pennsylvania Solid Waste Management Act and Clean Streams Law.

Inspections noted that the site was processing, transferring and disposing of, but not limited to utility poles and railroad ties without a valid permit. In 2002, an Administrative Order was issued to cease the acceptance and transportation of waste to the site. Continued inspections identified that the site was in violation of the Order by continuing to accept waste into the site.

In 2014, a Consent Order and Agreement or CO&A was signed to address the removal of all utility poles and railroad ties within six years. A site visit in 2022 confirmed that the utility poles and railroad ties were still present. After it was determined that the responsible parties

25 After it was determined that the responsible parties

did not have the financial means to remove all the utility poles and railroad ties from the site, the site remediation was transferred from the Waste Management team to the Hazardous Sites Cleanup Act or HSCA Program.

Utility poles and railroad ties are chemically treated using fungicides and pesticides to protect against wood decay and insects. Although during their normal lifespan these chemicals don't significantly leach from the wood, they will eventually break down, increasing the risk of chemical leaching from the wood into the surrounding soil.

Since the 1940s and '50s, until the early 2000s, there were primarily three main chemical treatments used, chromated arsenical, pentachlorophenol, aka PCP, and creosote, which is the preferred chemical for railroad ties. In February 2022, the EPA banned the use of the PCP or the pentachlorophenol for wood treatment and is no longer being manufactured, sold or distributed in the United States. All three treatments pose cancer and noncancer health risks.

In 2016, the DEP took samples from the utility poles, railroad ties and soil

surrounding the piles and confirmed the presence of hazardous substances such as naphthalene. Here is an aerial photo taken of the Tub Mill Farm Parcel A from 2013, just to give you a better idea of what the site looks like.

And then here's an aerial photo of the Clearview Farms or Parcel B, which was also taken in 2013.

This is an example of the height of the utility pole piles taken from one of the inspections in 2013, just to give you an idea of how tall these piles actually are on site.

And then here are some additional photos. This one is taken from the road in August 2024, where you can see that some of the poles are sticking out to obscure the view of the rest of the site.

And here is a photo just to show some of the condition of material that is on site. This was taken in August 2024. And then here's a couple more additional photos, just to show more of the condition of some of the material that is on site as it stands currently.

There are two alternative options for the site. Option one would be to take no action,

1 leaving the poles and ties on site and is associated 2 with no cost.

Option two would be the removal of the utility poles and railroad ties.

Additionally, visibly impacted soil from below the piles would be removed and it would cost less than \$2 million and have the possibility of cost recovery. The DEP has chosen alternative option number two and all generated waste from the removal will be moved to an off-site permitted facility for its disposal.

So you can find the administrative record is open for review until March 21st, 2025. And a digital copy of the administrative record and more information can be found at the DEP's website shown here at www.dep.pa.gov/southwest. And then under the community information tab labeled Tub Mill and Clearview Farms HSCA. And then my information is found here on the screen as well as the Group Manager Paul Vogel's information, should you have additional questions.

MS. CAMARDA: Thank you, Stephanie.

MS. LEWIS: Yes.

MS. CAMARDA: So I think we're going to open it up for some questions. I think we've got

plenty of time, given the number of registered
testifiers, to open that up. If you have some
questions about the site, you can use the raised
hand function to let us know that you'd like to ask
a question.

I think we can kind of kick that off and maybe spark some additional questions from those in attendance. And I can ask those - and Stephanie and Paul, if you can unmute and help with some of those responses.

Stephanie, you mentioned that it's estimated that the cost for this response would be under 2 million.

Can you talk a little bit about the funding and is there money appropriated for this project?

MS. LEWIS: Yes. So the DEP believes that the removal and disposal of the poles and ties should be less than \$2 million. So that's why it's categorized as an interim response under the HSCA Program. The statewide HSCA budget is approximately \$24 million and is comprised of contributions from the Marcellus Legacy Fund under the Oil and Gas Act, hazardous waste transportation fees, and remaining money from the capital stock and franchise tax that

1 | ended in 2015.

So the HSCA project funding is prioritized based on its impact to human health and the environment and the readiness of proposed projects. So any money available within the HSCA land money available within the HSCA budget statewide, and we believe that we will be able to obtain the \$2 million necessary to proceed with the project hopefully in spring and summer of 2025.

MS. CAMARDA: I see that we do have a question. But real quick, since you talked about the timing, when will the cleanup take place?

MS. LEWIS: The Hazardous Sites

Cleanup Act is required to conduct the public

hearing and provide a comment period of 90 days to

allow the public an opportunity to submit

information or comments regarding the proposed

response.

The public comment period ends, as we mentioned, on March 21st, 2025. And then following the conclusion of that comment period, we will have a response period. And then we will select a contractor who will then develop a work plan for the removal of the poles and ties from the site.

So we're optimistic that we can get

1 that rolling by late spring, early summer, as I said

2 | a second ago, and the public will have access to all

3 | this information and updates on the DEP HSCA

4 Response community information webpage.

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the site.

MS. CAMARDA: Thank you. And then

finally, before we get to the questions of the

public that have joined, there's a - you talked

about a Consent Order and Agreement. So the

responsible party was ordered and agreed to clean up

Why haven't they?

MS. LEWIS: So it was determined that the responsible parties that were included in the CO&A did not have financial resources to fully comply with it. So in recent - and in recent years, one of the properties, Tub Mill Farms, Parcel A, specifically, was sold. So the HSCA and associated funding gives the authority to the DEP to address this contamination and threat to the public health and environment.

So since there's no responsible party willing or able to do so, if there's no responsible party willing or able to do so. And it also gives DEP the ability to seek cost recovery against identified responsible parties to recoup some of

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that money. And cost recovery is going to be

considered in this particular matter in the future.

MS. CAMARDA: Thank you. I'm going

to -. We'll unmute Jacob's line, so Jacob can ask a
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5 question and then we'll move on to Pat.

Jacob, can you unmute yourself and ask your question?

MR. HAGLUND: Yes. Can you hear me?

MS. CAMARDA: We can. Thank you.

MR. HAGLUND: Yeah. I was just

11 wondering, is there a court-ordered lien allowing

12 | the DEP to make such remediation efforts?

MS. LEWIS: You said lane?

14 MR. HAGLUND: Yeah, like a lien on

15 | the property?

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MR. VOGEL: This is Paul Vogel,

17 Environmental Group Manager. Right now there's not

18 a lien on the property. But it is one of the tools

19 that we can use when we're evaluating how to proceed

20 with cost recovery. The funding and payment for the

21 project will be exclusively right now through the

22 | HSCA Fund. And then any monies that we can recoup

23 in the future will be through cost-recovery efforts,

24 which might include mortgaging or liens on the

25 property.

MR. HAGLUND: Okay, that makes sense.

2 | Thank you.

MS. CAMARDA: Thank you. And next we have Pat or Senator Stefano.

Can you unmute yourself?

<u>SENATOR STEFANO:</u> There we go.

Thank you for giving me the power to do so. Senator Pat Stefano, thank you for your presentation today.

9 I have a couple quick questions for you. Other than 10 DEP, who else has asked for this site remediation?

MR. VOGEL: Who had asked for the site remediation? We've had people discuss with us the impact of what remains at the site. Me, personally - this is Paul Vogel. Me personally, I've had one person bring the site to my attention, and that's Mr. John Oliver. But that is oftentimes how we are presented with sites from somebody making us aware of them. And then we follow up, we being

the HSCA group staff, follow up with investigation and then determination as to whether, A, there are hazardous contaminants, which would allow us to use the authority of HSCA, and B, whether we would prioritize it to take some sort of action.

The direct answer to your question is

I have one individual who brought this site to my

attention, but I also had knowledge of it from the dealings with our waste management staff and program staff in that area as well.

SENATOR STEFANO: Yeah, it seems like it's been, what, 20 years you've been working on this, but I know it's a remote location and it currently doesn't directly affect anybody close by. And one of your options is to do nothing. Now, I know you haven't selected that, but since that is the least expensive option, if you did nothing, what environmental impact would it be beyond the borders of that property?

MR. VOGEL: I'm not sure whether I can get into the extent of where the contamination could migrate or travel. But again, for our purposes in establishing justification under the Act, it's just mere presence of hazardous substances and the potential for migration.

And when you say we've been working on it for 20 years, again, we haven't. The HSCA Program hasn't been involved. I know our waste management program has been involved with trying to elicit compliance from the property owners.

So you know, oftentimes if you have property owners or responsible parties who are

1 unwilling to do what they're supposed to do, it can

2 | take unfortunately years to have action happen.

3 That's an unfortunate part of it. And again, we do

4 prioritize sites.

5 So for some of the reasons you

6 | mentioned, it's remote. We don't believe right now

7 | that there's an immediate danger of human health,

8 | public health impact or environmental impact. But

9 | there are hazardous contaminants. That's the reason

10 | why sites like these often go unaddressed for long

11 periods of time.

12 If we were to determine or this was

13 | brought to our attention, maybe say like you

14 | mentioned 15 or 20 years ago, and there were some

15 more immediate impacts, then there are other options

16 we might have, including instituting an emergency

17 | HSCA response or a prompt interim HSCA response to

18 | address those concerns.

But just because sites don't present

20 | an immediate risk to people does not mean - or the

21 environment does not mean that we don't take action.

22 It just means that they might get prioritized to be

23 done at a later date and time. Does that answer

24 your question?

25 SENATOR STEFANO: Yes, it certainly

- 1 Two other questions. The first one you does. 2 mentioned, cost recovery. I think you briefly 3 touched on that. What type of - what percentage of 4 the cost, because you said a little under 2 million, 5 what percentage of that cost do you expect to 6 recover? 7 MR. VOGEL: A couple things. 8 \$2 million, we actually have no idea what the actual 9 cost is going to be. And when I say that is because
- 10 we have to get a contractor on board. This is the 11 first step of the process, the public input part,
- 12 the administrative part, under HSCA. So we don't
- have a contractor involved who has made a 14 determination on, you know, how we're going to
- remove the poles, where they're going to be disposed 15
- 16 of at.

- 17 So we don't really have an idea of
- 18 the real cost. The \$2 million comes from a
- 19 categorization under HSCA, which means the response
- 20 is categorized as an interim response if it's less
- 21 than \$2 million and takes less than a year to
- 22 accomplish. So we suspect that it's going to be
- 23 less than \$2 million. But that's where that number
- 24 comes from.
- 25 SENATOR STEFANO: But what if it's

more?

2 MR. VOGEL: If it's more, then we 3 may have to -.

SENATOR STEFANO: If it goes into another category -.

MR. VOGEL: Yeah, it goes into another category. It depends on how much more. I mean, quite honestly, we have had interim responses which have exceeded the \$2 million. But if it's not, you know, by some large amount, we usually would just keep it as an interim category, just like we use like change orders and things like that.

But if a contractor comes back to us and says, hey, this is a - this is going to take \$4 million to clean this up, then it would become - we'd almost have to reopen it and call it a remedial response under the Hazard Sites Cleanup Act and have some additional administrative things that we have to take care of. So yeah, that's what happens in that event. But again, we're hopeful that it's less than \$2 million.

And I just wanted to make that distinction, that I don't want everybody to have that number in their head and be surprised. It could be less, too. I really don't know. We're

2.0

- 1 hoping it's less, and we feel that it will be less.
 2 That's why we initially categorize it as such.
- 3 As far as percentage, we try, 4 obviously, our best to using all identified 5 potentially-responsible parties to get back as much of the cost as we possibly can. We don't have a 6 7 predetermined percentage, but we do - you know, 8 oftentimes cost recovery involves negotiation 9 between potential responsible parties, and we 10 oftentimes do settle for less than a hundred percent 11 cost recovery.
 - But there is not a specific number I can provide you. It's all part of negotiating and what we feel is reasonable at any given point in time, depending on how those negotiations go.

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- SENATOR STEFANO: Based on the price average price per acre sold in that area, I don't think you recover very much if you are selling the property. That was one of my questions.
- MR. VOGEL: Yeah. Hopefully we're going to use other avenues than just the sale of the property.
- 23 <u>SENATOR STREFANO:</u> Is there other 24 identified potential responsible parties, 25 particularly those that transported the waste and

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    generated the waste initially, who also have money?
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                   MR. VOGEL:
                               We have - cost recovery
3
    includes money not related to the sale of the
 4
    property as well.
                   SENATOR STEFANO: Okay. Well, that's
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    good to know. And lastly, for my curiosity, this
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    type of contamination, basically the treated wood
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    products, how is that typically disposed of in an
9
    environmentally-friendly way?
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                   MR. VOGEL: That's a good question.
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    I'm not sure.
                   Stephanie, did you research on how -?
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                   MS. LEWIS: It would probably be a
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    landfill? You know, inhalation is still a risk as
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    far as, like, burning them, so -.
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                   SENATOR STEFANO: Correct.
16
                               Typically it would be a
                   MS. LEWIS:
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    landfill.
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                   MR. VOGEL:
                               So again, that would be
    our contractor -. That would be one of the first
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    tasks that our contractor has, is to take the list
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    of, you know, contaminants that we're going to see
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    and we'll be dealing with. And they are tasked with
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    finding facilities that can accept that type of
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SENATOR STEFANO: I thought you might

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waste.

1 | have had that off the top of your head.

MR. VOGEL: No, I don't. I'm sorry.

3 | I apologize. I can assure you we do it according

4 to, obviously, all of our regulations and

5 requirements.

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SENATOR STEFANO: Well, I'm sure you
do, as you've been pursuing this site for some time.

That was the extent of my questions. Thank you.

MS. LEWIS: Thank you.

MS. CAMARDA: Thank you. Thank you, Senator. If anyone else joining has a question, please use the raise hand function and we'll unmute you. But I think we can go through just a couple other questions that people have submitted prior to the hearing. And that was - one of them was disposal.

I don't know, Stephanie, if there's anything else you wanted to note on that, but if you could address what happens to the poles and ties and then what happens to the site once the poles are removed. And just how bad is that contamination?

MS. LEWIS: Yes. So one of the things that we would be addressing with our contractor is whether the ties and poles are going to be sent offsite as a whole or if they're going to

be broken down onsite. But again, like I mentioned, the waste generated would go to an offsite-permitted facility to do that proper disposal for the end.

But as far as what happens once the poles are removed, there are some aspects of the site, as we mentioned, that are currently unknown because there has not been any remediation taking place on the site yet. But our main objective is to minimize or eliminate the potential threat by removing those poles and ties. And then we would evaluate whether soil removal is warranted through visual observation. It is not a final remedial response under the HSCA. An additional action may be required to achieve a complete and final cleanup of the site.

But DEP would consider additional cleanup of the site in the future, or any current or future owners of the property can consider further remediation of the site under the DEP's land recycling program, which is commonly referred to as our Act 2 section.

MS. CAMARDA: Thank you, Stephanie.

I think we've covered most of the issues that anyone who registered either provided or obviously the folks who spoke this evening. I'll give kind of one

last call. If anyone has a question to use the raise hand function, it's right in the middle of the toolbar, in the middle of your screen.

And seeing none, we will continue to move on with the public hearing portion of tonight's agenda. And our court stenographer will start recording the session now as we get into the formal hearing.

Unlike the presentation and question and answer part of the event, this public hearing is designed for DEP to receive testimony. We will not respond to questions during this portion. Rather, we'll take all of the comments that we received this evening, as well as any written responses or questions, comments received during the public comment period and formulate a comment-and-response document. Those - any questions or comments or feedback written or given to us orally tonight, they're all given equal weight with DEP.

Anyone who registered this evening was provided contact information to submit their testimony or comments, but we'll also provide that again. We'll put that back up on the screen before we close out the evening. Please - again, please note that this hearing is recorded by a court

stenographer. By participating in the hearing, you are agreeing to be recorded.

We don't really have this issue, but if you use threatening or offensive language, you will forfeit your time to speak. And those who registered do have three minutes to provide their testimony. We have two registered testifiers this evening and I only see one present.

First up, we do have Jacob Haglund.

And I will - you now have mic access and you'll be able to provide your testimony in just a moment.

And then we have one additional person who has registered and it does not look like they have joined, but we will continue to watch to see if they join us.

Jacob, you can now unmute and provide any feedback or testimony that you would like.

MR. HAGLUND: Thanks for giving me the time to be able to speak. It's sad to see that this has been in the DEP system since 1995. I think with such hazardous substances being present with these railroad ties and telephone poles, they could easily leach into soil and further into groundwater. It could definitely cause major health risks and concerns.

I know several people within the area that have been diagnosed with cancer and have since passed away. I live in the Springs area and this site actually is kind of close to home. My grandmother was raised on the farm where these telephone poles and ties were offloaded and just have just sat there for many years. And I would like to see at least in this interim response there be further sampling of groundwater to address such concerns.

These concerns of PAHs, arsenic, creosote, PCP, they all can cause organ damage, cancer and other major health concerns. And I think these - such issues should be addressed at least in the groundwater perspective. I would like to see the DEP consider monitoring wells and also consider further remediation once this interim process is completed and maybe find further evidence to address such issues.

In conclusion, the contamination of
Tub Mill Farms and Clearview Farms represents a
clear and present danger to public health and
aquatic ecosystems. The hazardous chemicals
identified pose long-term risks to those who rely on
well water within the affected area and to the

delicate eco system of the trout stream Tub Mill
Run, which is in the watershed where these ties and
telephone poles are.

This is not just an environmental issue but a community health concern that requires comprehensive action. I implore the DEP to commit robust groundwater and surface water monitoring, transparent communication with the public, and the swift removal of contaminated materials to mitigate further harm. Let us act decisively now to protect the health of our families, the vitality of our ecosystem, the safety of our drinking water.

Anything else would be a disservice to our community and the natural resources we are duty-bound to preserve.

I'm also speaking from a perspective of having some education on this particular topic. I work for Maryland Department of the Environment and just believe that the DEP should do a little more for the sake of this interim process. Thank you.

MS. LEWIS: Thank you, Jacob.

MS. CAMARDA: Next we have Eric

Harder. I see that there is an Eric that joined us,
so I'll unmute and give you the opportunity to

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1 | identify yourself, if you are Eric Harder.
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MR. HARDER: Hi, this is Eric.

MS. CAMARDA: Hi.

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MR. HARDER: I apologize. I was on the provided phone number and it wasn't letting me get through to ask any questions, so -.

MS. CAMARDA: Oh, I'm so sorry about that. Thank you very much. And I'm really glad that you were able to join us.

MR. HARDER: Yes.

MS. CAMARDA: Go ahead with your testimony.

MR. HARDER: Sure. Just want to echo a lot of things that the individual said before me, and also what Senator Stefano had mentioned during the kind of question-and-answer portion.

I think the \$2 million based on just trucking alone to an offsite registered landfill that can accept this kind of weight would likely be a Subtitle C facility and there is one near us. However, they are at capacity and extremely out of compliance and in all sorts of violations and under

So I would say recovering as much as the cost from the I would say guilty parties is one

Consent Orders themselves.

of the first things DEP should be doing. They know who the culprit was that accepted the waste, the people that had deposited the waste. So I think following up on that should be in some minds just as important as the cleanup and monitoring and I guess transparency regarding what it is doing with the environment, the Casselman River, the nearby water wells, as the individual spoke about.

So I - I do agree with what he was saying, and obviously can commend Senator Stefano for speaking up on behalf of the taxpayers, because essentially a lot of this money is just going to be routed out of its pocket, so -.

Furthermore, I think that we do need to emphasize that the possibility of these contaminants moving offsite through groundwater, through soil, through surface water is a big concern of ours.

And I work for Mountain Watershed Association as the Youghiogheny Riverkeeper. We're a nonprofit based out of Melcroft, but basically do monitoring all over the site, excuse me, all over the watershed. And we've known about this site for years, and I was shocked to see that it was in 1996 when it was first documented.

So you know, the question about who has actually had concerns about this site. Well, it's been going on for so many years. We know DEP's turnover of employees can be pretty large and swift. So to say that there's only been one person that shows concern is kind of an underestimating of the issue, especially when DEP staff has been looking at this for so long.

enough of a concern to continue not only stream, soil monitoring and that transparency that we were talking about, but also, again, going after the guilty parties, because I think that's really the only way that we can put a kind of limit on continued behavior like this. And unfortunately, the contractor is also going to have to be watched and make sure that they are transparent in wherever they're taking it, so that it doesn't just lie elsewhere in our watershed or neighboring community.

I'm probably at my limit there, but I want to thank DEP for taking on this task and hopefully there'll be some more answers regarding some of the points that were brought up in the comment response document. So thank you.

MS. CAMARDA: Thank you, Eric. That

concludes the individuals who have registered to 2 provide testimony this evening, so we will close our 3 hearing. DEP will continue to accept public 4 comments on the HSCA response until 4:00 p.m. on 5 March 21st, 2025. Please email your testimony 6

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- comments to RA-EPSW-HSCA@pa.gov. You may also mail 7 your comments to Tub Mill/Clearview Farms HSCA
- 8 Pennsylvania DEP, 400 Waterfront Drive, Pittsburgh, 9 PA, 15222.
 - You will receive the comment response document after the comment period ends and the document has been prepared. And DEP will also post this information, any additions to the administrative record or documents or related information on its Community Information page, which you also received a link to when you registered. We will follow up to provide you with that
 - information if you need it, but that is a good site to check as more details become available. Again, thank you for being here and

for your participation and interest in this issue. On behalf of the rest of the DEP staff on the line, we appreciate your feedback and good night.

HEARING CONCLUDED AT 6:37 P.M.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing

proceedings, a hearing held before Lauren Camarda was

reported by me on January 22, 2025 and that I, Emma

Edwards, read this transcript and that I attest that

this transcript is a true and accurate record of the

proceeding.

Dated the 7th day of February, 2024.

Emma Edwards,

Imma Lawaras,

Court Reporter